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Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

**0 300 503
A2**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 88111875.6

(51) Int. Cl.4: **A23L 3/36**

(22) Date of filing: 23.07.88

(30) Priority: 23.07.87 US 77142
15.07.88 US 218531

(43) Date of publication of application:
25.01.89 Bulletin 89/04

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

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(54) **Method of inhibiting ice crystal growth in frozen foods and compositions.**

(57) Ice crystal growth is inhibited in frozen food products by adding a partially delignified plant fiber, a hemicellulose B or mixtures thereof to the frozen food product.

EP 0 300 503 A2

METHOD OF INHIBITING ICE CRYSTAL GROWTH IN FROZEN FOODS AND COMPOSITIONS

This patent application is a Continuation-in-Part (CIP) of U.S. Serial No. 077,142 filed on 23 July 1987 which is incorporated herein by reference.

5 Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting ice crystal growth in frozen foods. In particular, a partially delignified plant fiber, a hemicellulose B or mixtures thereof are added to foods prior to freezing to inhibit ice crystal growth in the food after it is frozen. Additionally, the present invention relates to food products containing the present ice crystal growth inhibitors.

Frozen food technology, and in particular quick freezing technology, has provided many conveniences in recent years. However, the frozen food industry has been plagued with a phenomenon caused by the growth of ice crystals present in a frozen food into large clumps resulting in frozen food product having a grainy or sandy texture. The growth of the ice crystals leaches water out of the food formulation and can severely detract from the texture and mouthfeel of the food.

Over abundant ice crystal growth is a particularly annoying problem in food systems where there is a sensitive balance between water and the other ingredients in the food such as ice cream, ice milk, and other frozen confections. Over abundant ice crystal growth occurs over a period of time and is accelerated by subjecting frozen food products to freeze/thaw cycles. In the case of ice cream, the leaching of the water out of the ice cream formulation into the large crystals basically ruins the ice cream and results in a grainy cardboard-like texture. Ice crystal growth is not limited to the outside surface of the frozen food, but occurs throughout the whole frozen food formulation.

The present invention provides a means to improve the stability of frozen foods through the inhibition of ice crystal growth by a decrease in the overage size of ice crystals and decreasing the rate of growth of ice crystals.

Summary of Invention

Briefly, in accordance with the present invention, the stability of frozen foods is improved by adding to such frozen foods a partially delignified plant fiber (PDPF), a hemicellulose B or mixtures thereof (collectively referred to as "ice crystal growth inhibitors") in an amount effective to inhibit ice crystal growth in the frozen food product. Frozen foods contemplated by the present invention include frozen confections, ice cream, ice milk, dessert bars, fruit bars and juice bars.

The frozen food compositions of the present invention have improved stability and are less prone to spoil due to over abundant ice crystal growth. These frozen food compositions contain the food ingredients in combination with an ice crystal growth inhibitor.

Of particular interest in the practice of the present invention, frozen confections, such as ice cream, are stabilized by adding to the frozen confection an ice crystal growth inhibiting amount of one or more ice crystal growth inhibitors. The frozen confections are suitable for long term storage and can be subjected to freeze/thaw cycles with less chance of spoilage due to ice crystal growth. Preferably, hemicellulose B is employed as the ice crystal growth inhibitor and in particular hemicellulose B extracted from PDPF.

45 Detailed Description of the Invention

When used herein, the terms "partially delignified plant fibers" and "PDPF" refer to any plant fibers which have been partially delignified. Usually, from about 30 to 70 and preferably about 40 to 60 percent of the lignin should be removed from the plant fiber substrate.

When used herein the term "hemicellulose B" refers to the hemicellulose fraction which precipitates by ethanol from an acidified hemicellulose mixture isolated from plant material by extraction with alkaline solutions.

When used herein the term "inhibiting ice crystal growth" refers to a method wherein the ice crystals formed in frozen foods are prevented from growing into large crystals. This term does not refer to a method of preventing the formation of ice crystals, but rather only to a method of restricting the average size of ice

crystals and their rate of growth.

In practicing the present invention, a frozen food product is formulated by incorporating into the frozen food a partially delignified plant fiber (PDPF), a hemicellulose B or mixtures thereof, i.e., ice crystal growth inhibitor. The ice crystal growth inhibitor is added to the food product during processing to form a food product which is suitable for freezing. The mixing can be achieved by standard well known mixing techniques such as physically mixing or by standard dry or wet blending techniques. Advantageously, the ice crystal growth inhibitors are added to the aqueous phase or component of the food product. The order of mixing and addition of ingredients is not critical to the practice of the present invention.

The partially delignified plant fibers (PDPF) can be any plant fibers in which about 30 to about 70, and preferably about 40 to 60, percent of the lignin is extracted or removed. Preferably, the partially delignified plant fibers are alkaline peroxide-treated conversion products of lignocellulosic substrates. Alkaline peroxide treatments of nonwoody lignocellulosics are disclosed in the following U.S. Patents or Patent Applications: U.S. Patent 4,649,113; S.N. 06/809,803 filed 12/16/85; and S.N. 06/912,296 filed 9/29/85 all of which are incorporated herein by reference. Additionally, all of the specifications of the prior referenced patents are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161.

The hemicellulose B can be obtained from any lignocellulosic plant according to known extraction methods, such as, for example, the extraction method disclosed in METHODS IN CARBOHYDRATE CHEMISTRY, Vol - 5: GENERAL POLYSACCHARIDES, 1965, Academic Press, pp. 144-145. However, it is preferred to extract hemicellulose B from lignocellulosic plants in accordance with the procedures disclosed in my co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. filed evendate herewith and entitled HEMICEL- LULOSE EXTRACTION which is incorporated herein by reference.

The PDPF and the hemicellulose B is obtained from any lignocellulosic substrate but preferably nonwoody lignocellulosic substrates. Suitable substrates include corn bran, corn stover, corn cobs, wheat bran, sugar cane bagasse, alfalfa hay, barley bran, barley hulls, oat bran, oat hulls, rice bran, sugar beet pulp, citrus pulp, citrus peel, peanut shells, banana peels, okra stover, soy bean stover and esparto grass. Preferred substrates include wheat bran, corn bran, corn stover, barley bran, rice bran and oat bran.

The present ice crystal growth inhibitors are added to the frozen food products in amounts effective to inhibit ice crystal growth in the frozen food product. Usually, the ice crystal growth inhibitor added in amounts of from about 0.01 to about 2 percent total weight of the food product, advantageously in amounts of from about 0.05 to about 1.0% by total weight and preferably in amounts of from about 0.1 to about 0.5% total weight of the frozen food product. Preferably, PDPF is employed in amounts between about 0.25 and 0.75% total weight of the frozen food product and hemicellulose B is employed in amounts between about 0.1 and 0.5% total weight of the frozen food product.

The present ice crystal growth inhibitors are added to any frozen food product which contains water and especially those frozen food products which are liable to experience freeze/thaw cycles. Typically frozen food products include ice cream, frozen confections, frozen novelties, dessert bars, fruit bars, pudding pops and juice bars. Once these food products are formulated with the present ice crystal growth inhibitors they are less prone to spoilage due to over abundant ice crystal growth.

The present invention contemplates inhibiting ice crystal growth in any frozen system including "regular" foods and "dietic" foods containing high potency sweeteners and/or a low fat content. High potency sweeteners which can be incorporated in the present frozen food products include aspartame, salts and complexes of aspartame, aminoacyl sugars, saccharin, sucralose, alitame, acesulfame K, thaumatin, stevioside and the like. Low fat content foods contemplated by the invention includes food products containing fat substitutes, such as sucrose polyester.

When PDPF is employed as the ice crystal growth inhibitor the PDPF is preferably wet milled in a ball mill or pin mill just prior to the point of fiber collapse. The milled PDPF is then blended into the frozen food product during the product formulation process. Preferably, the milled PDPF ice crystal growth inhibitor passes through a 100 mesh screen; i.e. particle size smaller than 100 mesh.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, hemicellulose B is employed as the ice crystal growth inhibitor in a frozen food product. Any hemicellulose B can be employed. It is preferred to employ hemicellulose B extracted from PDPF as described herein and especially wheat bran PDPF. The hemicellulose B is preferably employed in amounts of between about 0.05 to about 1.0% by total weight of the food product and even more preferably about 0.25 by total weight of the food product.

The following examples illustrate the practice of this present invention but should not be construed as limiting its scope.

Example 1: Hemicellulose B as an Ice Crystal Growth Inhibitor

Hemicellulose B was extracted from partially delignified wheat bran (obtained from processing wheat bran according to procedures disclosed in US 4,649,113) in a 16 hour aqueous extraction process at room temperature employing NaOH and a pH of 13.0. The reaction mixture was continuously stirred and after the 16 hour extraction the supernatant was adjusted to pH 5 with acetic acid. Hemicellulose A precipitated out of the supernatant and was removed by filtration. Ethanol was added to the supernatant in an amount to produce a 70 wt % ethanol concentration resulting in precipitation of the hemicellulose B. Approximately, 11 percent on a weight basis of partially delignified wheat bran was extracted as hemicellulose B. The hemicellulose B obtained is added to the aqueous phase of frozen food products during food processing to inhibit ice crystal growth.

Example 2: PDPF as an Ice Crystal Growth Inhibitor

PDPF, obtained from wheat bran, is wet pin milled to pass through a 100 mesh screen. This PDPF material is added to frozen food products to inhibit ice crystal growth. The resulting frozen food product is stable under freezing conditions. Additionally, this frozen food product is stable when exposed to freeze/thaw cycles.

Example 3: Frozen Food Product Formulations

The following is a list of frozen food product formulations which contain an ice crystal growth inhibitor of the present invention. They are prepared employing standard food processing techniques.

I. Ice Cream

Non Fat Milk Solids (MSNF)	11%
Butterfat	10%
Sugar	10%
Corn Syrup Solids	5%
Hemicellulose B	0.25%
Mono & Diglycerides	0.1%
Guar Gum	0.1%
Carrageenan	0.1%
Polysorbate 80 or 60	0.1%
Flavor	To Suit

II. Pudding Pop

MSNF	10%
Butterfat	4%
Sugar	12%
Corn Syrup Solids	6%
Cocoa	3%
Tapioca	2%
Partially Delignified Plant Fiber (PDPF)	0.5%
Carrageenan	0.15%
Polysorbate 80 or 60	6.1%
Flavor	To Suit

III. Frozen Novelty

Fruit Puree - Juice 30% (or to suit)
 Sugar 12%
 5 Corn Syrup Solids 6%
 Hemicellulose B 0.25%
 Flavor To Suit
 Guar Gum 0.1%
 Carrageenan 0.1%

IV. Sugar-Free Frozen Dessert

Milk Solids - Non Fat	13%
Maltrin M-200 Maltodextrin (18-20 DE)	5%
Polydextrose type K	5%
Butterfat	4%
Sorbitol	3%
Avicel CL611	0.5%
* Stabilizer	0.3%
Polysorbate 80	0.1%
NutraSweet brand of aspartame	0.1%
Hemicellulose B	0.25%

* Mixture of Mono & Diglycerides, Guar Gum, Carboxymethyl Cellulose (CMC), Carrageenan

V. Sugar Free - Water Ice

Water	89.30%
Maltodextrin 18-20 DE	5%
Sorbitol	5.0%
Citric Acid	.20%
* Stabilizer	.20%
Flavor	.13%
Polysorbate 80	.10%
NutraSweet brand of aspartame	700 ppm
PDPF	1%

* Contains Mono & Diglycerides, Guar Gum, CMC, Carrageenan

VI. No Sugar Added - Chocolate Ice-Milk Bar

Skim Milk 49.80%
 Whole Milk 28.60%
 50 Polydextrose Type K 7.50%
 Maltodextrin 18-20 DE 7.50%
 Non Fat Dry Milk (NFDM) 4.30%
 Cocoa (12% Russet Type W) 2.00%
 Stabilizer 0.13%
 55 Polysorbate 80 0.10%

NutraSweet brand of aspartame 700 ppm
PDPF 1%

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VII. No Sugar Added - Fruit Bar

Water 59.43%
10 Strawberry Puree 30.00%
Maltodextrin 18-20 DE 5.00%
Sorbitol 5.00%
Stabilizer 0.20%
Flavor 0.20%
15 Polysorbate 80 0.10%
NutraSweet brand of aspartame 700 ppm
PDPF 1%

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VIII. No Sugar Added - Juice Bar

Water 83.38%
65 Brix Orange Juice Concentrate 5.90%
25 Maltodextrin 18-20 DE 5.00%
Sorbitol 5.00%
Stabilizer 5.00%
Citric Acid 0.20%
Flavor 0.15%
30 Polysorbate 80 0.10%
NutraSweet brand of aspartame 700 ppm
PDPF 1%

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IX. No Sugar Added - Fruit and Cream Bar

Skim Milk 41.45%
40 Strawberry Puree 35.00%
Polydextrose Type K 7.50%
Maltodextrin 18-20 DE 7.50%
Heavy Cream 4.10%
Water 3.95%
45 Stabilizer .33%
Polysorbate 80 .10%
NutraSweet brand of aspartame 700 ppm
Hemicellulose B .25%

50 In similar operations, PDPF and hemicellulose B, obtained from the various sources described herein, are effective ice crystal growth inhibitors in frozen food products. The resulting frozen food products are more freezer-stable than frozen foods which don't contain the present ice crystal growth inhibitors.

Example 4: Hemicellulose B As Ice Crystal Inhibiting Agent in Sherbet-Type Product

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The following formulation was prepared using Hemicellulose B obtained from wheat bran by the methods described on the preceding examples:

Ingredient	Amount
6% Hemicellulose B Solution	450 ml
Water	405 ml
Lemon Juice	45 ml
Nonfat dry milk	60 gm
Aspartame (NutraSweet® brand)	0.6 gm

The resulting frozen dessert was creamy and had a smooth mouthfeel resulting from minimal ice crystal growth. A control was also prepared which did not include Hemicellulose B. The control was icy with a rough mouthfeel.

Claims

1. A method of inhibiting ice crystal growth in a frozen food product which comprises adding to the frozen food product an effective ice crystal growth inhibiting amount of a partially delignified plant fiber, a hemicellulose B or mixtures thereof.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the frozen food is a frozen novelty.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the frozen food is ice cream.

4. The method of Claim 3 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is a partially delignified plant fiber.

5. The method of Claim 3 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is hemicellulose B.

6. The method of Claim 1 wherein the frozen food product is ice-milk, dessert bars, fruit bars or juice bars.

7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is a partially delignified plant fiber.

8. The method of Claim 6 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is hemicellulose B.

9. The method of Claim 6 wherein the frozen food product is a pudding pop.

10. The method of Claim 1 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is added to the frozen food product in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 5 percent by total weight of the frozen food product.

11. The method of Claim 10 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is present in an amount of from about 0.05 to about 2 percent by total weight.

12. The method of Claim 11 wherein the concentration of ice crystal growth inhibitor is from about 0.1 to about 1 percent by weight.

13. A frozen food product composition which comprises:

(a) food ingredients and

(b) a partially delignified plant fiber, hemicellulose B or mixtures thereof in amounts effective to inhibit ice crystal growth in the frozen food product.

14. The composition of Claim 13 wherein the food ingredients in (a) comprise a frozen novelty.

15. The composition of Claim 13 wherein the frozen food is ice cream.

16. The composition of Claim 15 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is hemicellulose B.

17. The composition of Claim 15 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is partially delignified plant fiber.

18. The composition of Claim 13 wherein the food ingredients are comprised of ice milk, desert bars, fruit bars or juice bars.

19. The composition of Claim 13 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is present in the frozen food product in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 5 percent by total weight of the frozen food product.

20. The composition of Claim 19 wherein the ice crystal growth inhibitor is present in the frozen food product in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 1 percent by total weight of the frozen food product.

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European Patent Office
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(11) Publication number:

0 300 503 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 88111875.6

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **A23L 3/36**

(22) Date of filing: 23.07.88

(30) Priority: 23.07.87 US 77142
15.07.88 US 218531

(43) Date of publication of application:
25.01.89 Bulletin 89/04

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(68) Date of deferred publication of the search report:
24.07.91 Bulletin 91/30

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EP 0 300 503 A3



European
Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 88 11 1875

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Y	DERWENT FILE SUPPLIERS JAPS, Patent Office of Japan, Tokyo, JP; & JP-A-61 100 167 (FUJI OIL CO.) 1986 * Abstract *	1-8,13, 14,15,18	A 23 L 3/36 A 23 G 9/02
Y	EP-A-0 166 824 (WARNER-LAMBERT CO.) * Page 7, lines 31-35; claims 1,3; page 8, lines 1-5 *	1-8,13, 14,15,18	
A	US-A-4 631 196 (C.L. ZELLER) * Claims 1-3; column 4, lines 54-65 *	1	
A	EP-A-0 190 826 (WARNER-LAMBERT CO.) * Column 4, lines 20-26; column 1, lines 9-10; column 2, line 50; column 7, lines 4-11 *	1	
A	US-A-4 649 113 (J.M. GOULD)		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			A 23 G
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		18 April 91	GUYON R.H.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
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